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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1907.

It is a somewhat common belief amongst many not versed in what is styled International Law, that the Hague Conference sits as a court of justice to decide what is right, and what wrong between nations. Nothing, of course, could be further from its purpose, which is merely to preside generally as a court of custom, and arrange in advance what is the correct thing to do in accordance with international etiquette in certain eventualities: whether for example, it is quite the correct thing to pitch into your enemy before you have sent him a formal note declaring you are at war, or what is the particular way in which you should treat a Geneva Cross, or what kinds of tips a gentlemanly nation should carry on its bullets. In fact the nearest approach in practice to the Convention is the old "Court of Honour" which in the days of Chivalry used to decide on points concerning the knightly duty of a cavalier, but were in no way meant as courts of conscience to decide the rights and wrongs of the various champions. How a knight carried his lance, and how he wore his shield of arms; when he could make an apology without derogation to his knightly honour; whether, when he tendered it, it was sufficient from the same point of view, and whether acting on this finding the Court was in a position to use its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the

parties without derogating its own honour and dignity; these, and not mere questions of right or wrong, or matters of conscience as between man and man, were the sole points which the Court according to its constitution was entitled to take into consideration. Nor was there anything wrong or unjust in this, for in those times, and according to the prevailing feeling of the day, which was preeminently a religious one, might was the true arbitrament of wrong or right, for the Almighty was supposed to give the victory to the one in the right. Hence, of course, the right of appeal to combat, and the ordeal, those issues of either of which, as determined by God, took a far higher position than the mere decisions of a human court with all its human weaknesses and liability to error.

When as yet justice was in its infancy and courts of law, under trained judges accustomed to try the issues of right and wrong, were not yet constituted, there was no supreme authority to which these questions could be referred. Each man was of necessity a law unto himself; and these knightly courts of reference were the first symptoms of a growing want. That the privileged order, each one of whom individually had sworn on his admission to defend the right, should be willing to refer its rules to a tribunal, even of his own choice, was a long step towards the realisation of law and order; and these knightly courts, though absolutely wanting any power of enforcing their decrees, were yet the forerunners of legally constituted Courts of Justice. In not a few particulars, especially in its utter incapacity to enforce its decrees, and in its avowed incapacity to take into consideration mere questions of right or wrong, does this Convention of the Hague resemble the old Courts of Honour, and it can readily be seen that this incapacity arises from the inherent weakness of the system. As long, indeed, as it continues to be the unwritten common law of the world, that each nation must continue to be its own arbiter in matters of right and wrong, so long will it be impossible to bring international questions before any tribunal as abstract matters of justice or injustice; and in our present stage of civilisation it is best that it should be so. Unhappily, the points of dispute between nations at present possible are sufficiently numerous to keep the world at large in a state of continual ferment, from which day by day it requires the exercise of the highest discretion to avoid small differences of opinion becoming the forerunners of mighty wars. Were the abstract enquiry of the justice as between man and man of every or any act of aggression to be in addition submitted to the intermeddling of aliens, it would be certain that the subjects of friction would be vastly increased in number as well as in virulence. As a matter of national existence Japan found it necessary some three or four years ago to occupy Korea. Who is to judge of the correctness of the judgment except Japan herself? Later on for the same reason she found it necessary to stay there. Who is to supersede her judgment? It may be wrong; all human judgments are liable to error, but would it be better if half a dozen nations, each accustomed to look upon the affair in a different light, were to interfere? Would not the most likely conclusion of such a course be a general fall to all round?

On the whole the best way to preserve peace under such conditions as prevail is for each nation to mind its own business. The acknowledgment is doubtless rather derogatory to our civilisation; but as practical statesmen we must accept the position, and wait till some signs of a new dispensation appear on the horizon before agitating for a new heaven and a new earth to relieve our grievances.

The plague totals at date are 190 cases and 177 deaths. There were 14 last week and two yesterday.

Another prisoner awaiting trial for larceny yesterday escaped from the prisoners' room at the Magistracy. He was in charge of an Indian constable.

It is understood that the ceremony of launching the new battleship "Bellerophon" at Portsmouth, on Saturday, July 27, will be performed by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st July, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 344 to the Library and 141 to the Museum, and of Chinese 143 to the former and 2,950 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 485 persons, and the Museum by 3,093.

Next Saturday and on Monday and Tuesday the Royal Engineers' Variety Club intend giving entertainments at Wellington Barracks. Farces and comedies will be the order of the day, and if the new performers are equal to those who have left the Colony, the performances should be well worth seeing.

The departure of the "Crescent" cruiser from Portsmouth with relief crews for Singapore, was delayed until July 9.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" says Baron Speck von Stornburg, the German Ambassador, is suffering from a disease which it is feared is incurable. His retirement will take place at an early date.

The engineers of the Public Works Department are rapidly accomplishing the task of installing the powerful pumping machinery at the Tatum Luk waterworks. The work of placing the boilers is completed, the pumping plant is expected to be in working order shortly, and the Chinese quarters are almost ready.

The Victoria statue which Lord Ashton has presented to Lancaster has, in accordance with Lord Ashton's wish, been unveiled in the dead of night without any ceremony. The statue, which has been erected in Dalton Square, stands over 36ft. in height, the bronze figure of the late Queen Victoria being twelve feet high. Four panels contain forty figures of celebrities of the Victorian era. The statue cost £4,000.

Last month notification was made to the King and Queen of the betrothal of Princess Louise of France, sister of the Duke of Orleans, to Prince Charles of Bourbon, Count of Spain. Official notification was also made by the Chief of the House of France to all European Sovereigns. Prince Charles is the brother-in-law of the King of Spain, being the son of the King's sister, who died in 1904.

The "Hibernia" battleship, flagship of Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald Custance second in command of the Channel Fleet, has completed the heavy gunnery test. The "Hibernia's" 12in. guns fired 15 rounds, and made four hits, of which only one was a bull; the 9.2in. guns fired 19 rounds, and made 6 hits, eight being bulls; while the 6in. guns fired 83 rounds, and made 46 hits, of which 35 were bulls. Of the eight ships of this class, the "Dominion", "Commodore", and "New Zealand" have still to carry out the test.

Censure was passed by Sir John Knill at the Guildhall, last month, on the conduct of the London police in locking up a man on a charge of unlawful possession, although their inquiries had resulted in his favour. It was found that he held a good character, was in employment, had given a correct name and address, had a bank balance, and had every reason to believe that the article he had purchased was honestly come by. "And yet you looked him up?" queried Sir John. "All I can say is that it is very disgraceful and a very great shame. The man is discharged. I am very sorry for him."

The Theatrical and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council says:—"Our attention having been drawn to a sketch entitled 'The Unwritten Law,' which was recently produced at certain music-halls in London, we called for a report on the subject. The sketch is obviously based on a criminal case tried a short time ago in America, and in our opinion is open to very grave objection. We have therefore, caused a letter to be sent to the licensee of the various music-halls in London, informing them of our opinion of the sketch, and requesting that, if they have made any arrangements for a production, they will be good enough to countermand such arrangements."

Munificent bequests to charity, probably amounting to over a million and a quarter sterling are contained in the will of the late M. Daniel Elie Ostris, the well-known Jewish philanthropist, of Paris, whose estate in the United Kingdom is valued at £39,581. His total property has been reported as of the value of £2,800,000. M. Ostris appointed as his residuary legatee the Pastur Institute, Paris, which, it is reported, although the amount may be overestimated—will benefit to the extent of £1,000,000. There are several bequests to French public men, including one of £1,200 to ex-President Loubet as a souvenir.

Captain Horace F. M. Browne, of the Indian Army (2nd Punjab), will be remembered in Hongkong and North China. We regret to learn that he and his fiancée, Miss Maud Vera Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been injured in a motor accident, their car plunging over an embankment during a drive through one of the suburbs of Washington. The wedding was postponed. Captain Browne, in addition to severe contusions, had an arm broken, while Miss Hanna was severely burnt owing to the ignition of the gasoline, and is likely to be disabled for life. Mrs. Jacob, who, as chaperone, was in the motor-car, was very badly hurt, and is now lying in a dangerous condition.

A note from Washington, dated June 19th says:—"If Congress upholds Mr. Roosevelt's intention of cancelling part of the indemnity due to the United States in consequence of the Boxer rising, China will be the gainer to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000. The original claims of the United States amounted to \$1,800,000, payable in half-yearly instalments over a period of 30 years. The interest included in this would have meant the disbursement at China of \$7,610,000. It has been decided that \$2,200,000 is as much as the United States can justly claim. To this sum \$691,000 must be added to cover the amount of interest due upon it. China has already paid about \$1,200,000. A protocol concerning the payment of the \$1,600,000 balance will be drawn up as soon as Congress has sanctioned the transaction. Hopes are expressed that other Powers will follow Mr. Roosevelt's generous example, and it is pointed out that Mr. Hay, who was Secretary of State at the time when the claims were presented, was strongly of opinion that they were unjustifiably heavy, and that those of the United States ought ultimately to be reduced."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that a sort of unpublished addendum to the Franco-Japanese treaty has been agreed on between Japan and Great Britain, in which the latter expresses her willingness to offer assistance in the protection of French Indo-Chinese possessions, should Japanese ships be way on other work. The Daily Mail seems determined to be distinguished.

The directors of the Peking Syndicate have received a telegram from their chief mining engineer at the Ja-Mei-Son Colliery, Honan stating that the drift at 655ft. level from No. 1 shaft (referred to in the circular letter to the shareholders of May 7, has struck the coal seam at a distance of 97ft. The seam is here 7ft thick. Further prospecting is proceeding; meantime a small quantity of coal is being obtained from this point 20 per cent. of which is good clean lump. The supply will be limited until development has been carried to a further extent and the shafts have been cleared of sinking pumps. The strata still show signs of disturbance, though not so marked as in the immediate proximity of the shaft, and the lie of the seam to the north-west is still undetermined. Boring is also proceeding.

The cruisers "Psyche" and "Pioneer" will be recommissioned at Singapore for service as drillships on the Australia Station, on the arrival of new crews in the "Crescent" cruiser, and these vessels will convey from Singapore to Sydney the new crews for the "Pyramus" cruiser, which will be recommissioned at Sydney on the arrival of the "Psyche" and "Pioneer". The new crew for the "Pyramus" was to be drawn from Devonport, and was to embark in the "Crescent" on July 4. On the arrival at Singapore of the "Crescent" with the new crew of the "Pyramus" the latter will be paid off, and recommissioned at that port for further service on the China Station. The nucleus crew of the "Doris" cruiser of the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet, was to be drafted for this purpose and embarked in the "Crescent" at Devonport on July 4. The "Doris" on the same day was to be recommissioned for further service in the Home Fleet.

M. Santos-Dumont on June 8th made some experiments, says Reuter's Paris correspondent, with his so-called "mixed apparatus" which is heavier than air, above which a fusiform balloon is attached. The machine was taken to the Bagatelle ground, the weather being fine and favourable for a trial. M. Santos-Dumont took his seat on the bicycle saddle, which replaces the car in the new machine, and started the motor. The apparatus immediately darted off along the ground at a speed of some thirty kilometres an hour, and had covered about sixty yards when, owing to a false movement, the fore part of the airship struck the ground, causing the machine to bend in the centre, and the propeller to come into violent contact with the ground and to snap. Several of the cords connecting the balloon with the body of the apparatus were severed and the balloon burst, but the essential parts of the machinery remain intact. M. Santos-Dumont was uninjured. He hopes to repair his airship and resume his experiments in about ten days.

Reference may be made to a recent issue of the New York Journal of Commerce, which pays tribute to the superiority of English to American motor engineering in connection with the Manchester built Tourist Trophy car which Mr. C. S. Rolls recently took to America for exhibition. It says:—"The performance of the little 20-h.p. Rolls Royce at Ormond, Florida, which consistently defeated all cars of class, and furthermore ran away from the American cars of 50 and 6-h.p. has attracted a good deal of attention. In fact the only car to defeat the little English speedster was a 70-h.p. Mercedes, and this big German car, considering the difference in its power, did not show a marked difference in its speed over the small Britisher." According to Mr. Rolls himself, one of the respects in which American cars suffer in comparison with those of European construction is the quality of steel employed, and he attributes this to the disinclination of American steel makers to produce special steels except in large quantities.

The "Nory Krai," the Russian newspaper which used to be published at Port Arthur, asks the question, "Can the Chinese become good soldiers?" It discusses the question, and says that two answers can be given. Some observers affirm that it is possible, while others assert that it is impossible, and that all fears of a future Yellow Peril are groundless. The latter people say that the Chinaman is of a peaceful nature, and a trader by instinct; moreover, the Chinese religion and philosophy are both opposed to warfare; thus, if the Chinese begin a struggle, it will be by means of commercial trusts and the boycott of the foreigners' goods. The Russian newspaper then remarks that on the other hand the Chinese are endowed with physical vigour, and with ascending powers of endurance, while they are reasonable, intelligent and obedient: "All their method of life prepares them for a military career, which is based on a rough discipline. If to this be added the spirit of death peculiar to the Chinese, then we have in them all the material required for turning out remarkable soldiers."

A PUBLIC MARKET FOR KOWLOON.

Residents of Kowloon, who recently petitioned the Government to establish a public market in Kowloon, will be pleased to learn that a reply has been received stating that the matter has been noted for consideration with the Estimates for 1908, and will be settled probably in September next.

We understand that a site was long ago reserved for a public market, in the neighbourhood of the Water Police station, but want of funds has been responsible for inaction.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, July 22nd.
Sir George Clarke succeeds Lord Lamington as Governor of Bombay.

RIOTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, July 22nd.
Serious rioting has occurred in San Francisco in connection with the railway strike.

FRANCE'S NEW GENERALISSIMO.

LONDON, July 22nd.
Lacroix succeeds Hagron as French Generalissimo.

THE TROUBLE IN KOREA.

TOKYO, July 22nd.
During the public excitement following the abdication of the Emperor, collisions between the people and the Japanese police and soldiery occurred, resulting in loss of life on both sides. The situation is now calmer, but trouble is feared in the provinces.

At the request of the Emperor, Marquis Ito ordered General Hasegawa to guard the palace with troops, which action it is believed averted a military plot to occupy the palace and seize the Emperor.

LATER.
Marquis Ito has introduced the foreign consuls to the new Emperor.

The Japanese Government has issued an official report of the abdication, and has notified the Treaty Powers.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 20th.

Twenty people have been arrested and imprisoned in St. Petersburg, in connection with the recent conspiracy to murder the Tsar. M. Stolypin will be court marshalled.

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN AMERICA.

LONDON, July 20th.

Upwards of a thousand cases of heat prostration occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, and many in New York.

THE DES VUEX ROAD MURDER.

The Police have been actively engaged in searching for the natives who took part in the quarrel which ended so tragically in Des Vieux Road on Sunday morning. Yesterday three more men were arrested, making a total of five to date, and five more are wanted. It appears that the murdered man was going to his work when the assault took place, and the police are of opinion that murder was premeditated as the knife used was a new one, probably bought for the occasion. They further believe that some of the other men who joined in the attack were armed with similar weapons. Shortly after the fatal blow was struck Sergeant Moore appeared on the scene, and at that time his life's blood was spurting out of the wounded man. The Sergeant asked him what had happened and he attempted to speak but was unable to utter a word, and expired a few seconds afterwards. It is the custom in a flagrant crime of this kind for the Chief Inspector to call up and examine all the constables who were on duty in the neighbourhood, and it appears this was done in the present instance. It is stated that the examination revealed the fact that a hukong who was on duty at the time was asleep, and that he was yesterday dealt with by the Captain Superintendent, but confirmation of this story is not forthcoming.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Arcturion* left Singapore for this port on the 20th July at 12.30 p.m. with the usual English mails, and is due here on the 25th July at about 10 a.m.

* The British str. *Shan* left Saigon on 20th July for this port, and is due here on or about the 25th July.

* H. & A. str. *Marcellus* left Singapore on 20th July at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on 25th July.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived Shanghai 6 a.m. on Sunday the 21st July, and leaves again at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 25th July.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Yokohama at 6.30 a.m. on Sunday the 21st July and left again at 2 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 2 p.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. str. *Atsuta* arrived Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday the 20th July, and left again at 2 a.m. Sunday for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Vancouver at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday the 21st July.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Lucretia* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday the 22nd July, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday the 30th July.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

A SPECIAL CASE.
A special case was set down for hearing in which Lau Yeong Wood and Lam Choy were the plaintiffs and the Standard Oil Company of New York the defendants. The dispute concerned the reclamation at Laihekok with the building of a wall there, it having been alleged by the Standard Oil Company that the plaintiffs did not proceed with the work with the required expedition and they, in consequence, took the work out of plaintiffs' hands.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Atkinson, of Messrs. Dawson, Loocher and Dawson, appeared for the defendants.

The special case was as follows:—

For the purpose of the argument of this special case it is assumed (1) that the plaintiffs by a contract in writing dated April 3, 1905, made between the plaintiffs and the defendants (a copy of which together with the specifications and conditions therewith incorporated is exhibited and the declaration of the plaintiff Tan Yeong Wo filed in this action on March 8, 1907) agreed to construct certain works; (2) that the plaintiffs in pursuance of the said contract entered on the site and did certain work and remained on the site until January 25, 1907; (3) that on January 25, 1907, the said works were not completed; (4) that on January 18, 1907, Christopher Boswood Thomas, assistant to Mr. William D. By, the engineer named in the said contract, acting for and on behalf of the defendants gave the plaintiffs a notice of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed, that unless they employed not less than 250 men continually on the work from that date and proceeded with all proper expedition he would on January 25th take the works wholly out of their hands and, if necessary, employ plaintiffs and their workmen from the works.)

(Mr. Thomas gave plaintiffs notice that unless they employed not less than 250 men continually on the work from that date and proceeded with all proper expedition he would on January 25th take the works wholly out of their hands and, if necessary, employ plaintiffs and their workmen from the works.)

(5) That the plaintiffs did not comply with the terms of the said notice and on January 25, 1907, the said C. B. Thomas, acting for and on behalf of the defendants, gave the notice of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

(Mr. Thomas ordered plaintiffs to suspend work as the principals were about to enter upon, and take possession of, the site and works and all plant and material thereon. Mr. Thomas pointed out that such a course would not affect any of the obligations, liabilities and responsibilities incurred by plaintiff by entering into the contract.)

(6) That on January 25, 1907, the said contract was taken out of the plaintiffs' hands by the defendants and the defendants have possession of the plant on the said works.

(7) That on January 26, 1907, the plaintiffs through their solicitors sent to the defendants and the defendants received a letter of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed. (In this letter plaintiffs' solicitors gave notice that as their clients had been improperly ejected from carrying out the contract of April 3rd, 1905, they gave notice that such contract was rescinded wholly and entirely, plaintiffs holding defendants liable in damages for breach of the said contract.)

The questions for the opinion of the Court are (1) did the said letter of the plaintiffs' solicitors to the defendants of February 7th have the effect of rescinding in any way the contract between plaintiffs and defendants which is referred to in such letter? (2) if the answer to question 1 is in the affirmative, did the said letter have the effect of rescinding the said contract (a) as from the date of such contract or (b) as from February 7th? (3) if the said letter had the effect of rescinding the said contract as from February 7th, are not the rights of the parties to the said contract (as regards all claims of either party against the other in respect of anything which occurred prior to February 7th) governed by all the terms and conditions of the said contract and ought not such rights to be determined in accordance with such terms and conditions? If any, in what respect or respects are the rights of the parties not governed by the terms and conditions of the said contract?

Mr. Slade stated that the plaintiffs had at the request of the defendants set down a special case for trial before his Lordship in the hope that it might lead to a shortening of the litigation. All that his Lordship was asked to do was to give a decision on the questions submitted. When that was given, they hoped the proceedings would simply resolve themselves into a matter of calculation. The action, in which this was a special case, was brought by plaintiffs against defendants for work done. Defendants had applied for a stay of proceedings on the ground that there was a contract between the parties which provided that all differences between the parties should be referred to arbitration. That application was successfully opposed by plaintiffs on the ground that the contract had been annulled. The question was whether the basis was to be on the contract or on the merit of the work done.

After hearing argument, his Lordship adjourned the case till to-day.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 21st.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

So far the dissolution of the Russian Duma has been taken very quietly. Apparently the Russian Social Democrats are prepared to "take it lying down," though, had it been in France, and a number of popular representatives of the people had been arrested and placed in danger of their lives, there would have been barricades in the streets ere this. As a matter of fact there is danger of a wide conflagration in the wine growing area of Southern France as it is, over the arrest of the leaders of the disturbances at Narbonne and Argeliers this week. But that is another story. Russia, however, is not awake to great movements entailing the unity of widespread regions, so the empire is likely to slumber till in September it places its Royal master to assume a new Duma to curtailed duties and attenuated powers.

Notwithstanding these domestic causes of anxiety Russia is not forgetting the Far East where the progress of Japan is causing uneasiness. To begin with it is proposed to develop the Russian part of Saghalien, thoroughly map it out, introduce Russian settlers, and as speedily as possible secure the development of a safe port from which produce may be despatched. The Ministry of Finance will also ask the Russian Government to grant a state loan of £2,500,000 to the Eastern Railway, for the express purpose of repairs to the Ussuri line and the development of that section to a greater carrying capacity.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Germany is now entertaining the Japanese squadron which last week was visiting our shores. The extension of the trip to Kiel and other ports was due at the special request of the Kaiser. After that the men will return to Japan. Admiral Ijima has expressed his warmest obligations to the British people for the cordiality of the welcome afforded in London. But Germany is not content with entertaining the Japanese. The Kaiser is bent on conciliating to a greater extent the Chinese Government, in the hope of redressing the balance of influence caused by Japan's growing importance and extending alliances. Accordingly it is reported that special measures are to be adopted to keep Peking and Berlin in good relations, and as a commencement a special embassy may be sent to pay the Kaiser's respects to the Chinese Emperor and Dowager Empress.

CANADA AND THE CHINESE.

Canada is evidently an attractive place for Chinese, just now. Perhaps the new arrivals there are disgusted with the race enemies in America. At any rate during May there were sixty-six Chinese arrivals at Vancouver willing to pay a hundred pounds each for the privilege of settling in the Dominion. This was in addition to 45 others who did not have to pay, being more, emigrants returning from China. About two years ago the poll tax in Canada on Chinese immigrants was raised from £20 to £100 and the increase stopped the arrivals for a time, but the flow was renewed at the beginning of this year and has continued to grow. British Columbia, where most of them settle, is very sensitive as to its population, and only recently kicked back at the arrival of a number of British Indians, some of them ex-soldiers from the Indian Army. So we may certainly look for an anti-Chinese campaign in British Columbia shortly.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Your old Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, is being lionized by Society as he goes to his post in Natal. At the Corona Club dinner the other night, Lord Elgin, speaking to the Governor, specially singled out Sir Matthew, and said he was going to Natal because it was a position of difficulty and responsibility, entailing tactful and skilled handling. Lady A. Buckle, Mrs. Mathers and other ladies have this week entertained him as the "Hon. of the evening," and next week he will be the guest at the monthly dinner of the African Society, with Sir Godfrey Layden, late Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Transvaal, in the chair.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The publication of the Franco-Japanese agreement, guaranteeing the status quo in the possession of the two countries in the Far East, has been well received, people recognizing further guarantees of peace therein. There is a report, which I have failed to substantiate, that to this agreement, and also to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, there has been an addition whereby Great Britain undertakes to assist the French in protecting the French Ind-China possession in the event of the Japanese fleet being out of reach. [This addition is probably an armchair invention.—Ed.]

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

The King on Monday week is to open the Union Jack Club, a unique institution near Waterloo Station for the benefit of soldiers and sailors passing through London. There is still a debt of some £15,000 on the enterprise, though the bulk of the money apart from this sum has been subscribed by various points anxious to give special munificent donations in memory of lost relatives in the Service. A fratricide first is being made manifestly to raise the money so that His Majesty may desire the building open free from debt. A special aid is being made to Colonial and other officers. Mr. Fred Mackenzie, the war correspondent, being his experience during the Russo-Japan war to aid the inauguration of the public to a relaxation of the need of such a club. This building is spacious and comfortable and the scheme has been in their for several years. This is a pride for the bluejackets and Tommies thrown into London a real home to which

they can turn instead of allowing them to be the sport and prey of every hazy in the town. It is located near Waterloo because that is the entrance for most of the men from service abroad.

CHINESE WINES.

Mr. W. J. Garnett of the Peking Embassy has reported to the Foreign Office on a journey undertaken through Shantung and Kiangsu. In the course of much descriptive matter Mr. Garnett tells how vineyards are being developed on the slopes behind Chofoo by Baron von Babo, an Australian, whose interest in the project of wine growing was stimulated by the suggestions made to him some ten years ago by a Straits Chinaman. The Baron has successfully maintained his vines near Chofoo since then, and has stored his wines in barrels, and it is anticipated that before long Chinese wine will be competing with other varieties in the markets of Europe.

THE RED CROSS CONGRESS.

The closing of the Red Cross Congress was marked by an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Turkish delegate, General Besim Omer Pasha, to have the emblem of the army hospitals, when used in any conflict in which Mussulman troops engaged, changed from the Cross to the Crescent. He disclaimed any fanaticism, but said that Mussulman soldiers were averse to receiving aid under a Christian symbol. Other non-Christian states, such as Japan, China, and Siam, expressed their acceptance of the Red Cross, recognizing it in this case not as a religious but as a humanitarian emblem.

THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

The Hague Congress has got to work, but the business which will lead to actual decisions will be on minor points and the committees will be the real workers this time. There are forty-seven delegates from almost all countries. Every government on the American continent is represented this time, and Asia has one absentee Afghanistan. Japan, China, Persia, Siam, will thoroughly represent the East, however, and England will look after the interests of India, of course. The Abyssinian delegates are the only ones directly representing Africa.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The visit of the King of Siam to this country begins to-night. It is officially declared that the visit is one of pleasure only and has no political object whatsoever. The Siamese Legation is to be the headquarters of the party. To-morrow the Royal visitor will go to the Garden Party given by the King and Queen at Windsor, where the members of both Houses of Parliament, and some notable visitors to this country, such as Mark Twain, will be entertained. The King of Siam will, however, stay at the Castle till Monday, when he will return to town to receive an honorary degree from Cambridge University. On Wednesday he goes to Denmark. I am informed by the way that one result of the visit is likely to be the increased export of such things as English vehicles to Siam. Another set of visitors now with us is a special mission sent by the Shah of Persia to inform the King of his accession to the throne.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

I returned again this week to the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's health because of the disgusting rumours about the town. He was brought back to London at the beginning of the week from Birmingham, with as much secrecy as possible, but those who saw him detected little change from the time when he arrived home from France. I hear, however, that the family are practically despairing of him in spite of the cheerful air they assume. He has become apathetic in attitude, wandering in memory, and has physically degenerated. I hear also that the real reason of the report issued by the family being unduly optimistic lies in the fact that he insists from time to time on seeing the papers, and they are loath to show him anything that might depress him. Though it is not likely that he will be able to do much for some time, there is, I am afraid, little ground for doubting that the crisis in his health has been passed—and passed on the wrong side.

NAMES OF M.I.

The Mercantile marine officers are being notified by the Board of Trade that regulations will shortly be issued preventing new vessels from being given names similar to those already listed. This is being done because it often happens when shipping casualties come in that several vessels of the same name, of a more or less similar name, are involved, and it is frequently the cause of great and unnecessary anxiety to owners and relatives. The other day the London Custom House had three vessels reported of the same name within twenty-four hours—being in trouble. A glance at Lloyd's List has proved to me that there are to every important shipping name, including those of the great liners, from six to a dozen duplicates. It is, therefore, easy for the public to read into an accident to a small trading vessel fears for the safety of the hundreds of lives on a great ocean liner.

CORNISH TIN.

The high price of tin has resulted in a boom in the ancient tin mines of Cornwall, and the return of miners to their old haunts in the Duchy has led to a very prosperous year, and the employment of about a thousand more miners than in the year before. The Government Inspector of Mines thinks that there is danger of the "boom" being overdone.

A £10,000,000 SYNDICATE.

A syndicate with the respectable capital of £10,000,000 has been organized by French and Belgian groups, with leading Japanese as advisers, with the object of undertaking various enterprises in Japan, China, and other countries in the East. The syndicate is prepared to invest capital in all manner of lucrative enterprises, and is not only desirous of furnishing loans to established Japanese companies, but of undertaking business in co-operation with newly promoted companies. It is said that the first scheme of the syndicate is to open an iron foundry near Osaka, on the recommendation of the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The English investor has, so far, been willing enough to lend money to the Japanese Government, but has not shown a disposition to put much capital directly into the industries of the country.—Globe.

THE DETHRONED EMPEROR OF KOREA.

The following biographical sketch of the dethroned monarch of Korea is taken from an old number of the *Korean Repository*, a journal which was for some years published at Seoul by the missionaries.

The twenty-eighth Monarch of the Yi or present dynasty first saw the light of day in the summer of 1852, (the year Imche, seventh moon and 25th day) at the Un Hyon Kung, Seoul, where his aged parents still live in retirement. He is the second son of Prince Yi, who had the rank of Huang San Kun, the first or highest, but who is known better by the title of Tai Won Kun.

Much confusion exists in the popular mind about the relations His Majesty the King sustains to his father the National Grand Duke or Tai Won Kun. That is, most people fail to see why the son should be king and not the father. A few words may suffice to explain. The Queen Dowager Cho who died in 1891 was his mother but twenty-two years of age. He succeeded to the throne and lived in history as Hun Chong. After a reign of about fifteen years, he died without male issue, and the scepter passed to Chul Chong, a younger brother of Ik Chong. The line thus remained unbroken. After a reign of fourteen years Chul Chong died in 1881 without male issue. He had a daughter, who may say in passing, who was married to Pak Yong Ho. The line was now broken.

The Queen of Ik Chong after some manipulation secured the royal scepter, and after consultation with some of the eunuchs, nominated the second son of the Tai Won Kun for the throne. This was done by adopting him as the son of the deceased husband. The older brother, Yi Chul Myon, still resides with his father, but has already passed the usual examinations for high official position, so, as it is said, he could not be chosen. We doubt whether this very plausible reason was the real one for passing him by, but being generally understood that his younger brother, who was a very handsome, healthy, and bright child, was a great favorite of the Queen Dowager. His Majesty when he was three years old, was called to be the King of Chosun, in the year King Chul Chong died.

The early years of the young Prince were spent in a manner not unlike that of any young Korean of royal blood. His family was not among the wealthy ones of the land, and it is related that though in humble circumstances he was indifferent to it, being, as by a sort of intuition, that he would one day fill an important position in his country. An interesting story is told of his visit, when a mere child, to a book-binder in the neighborhood. The binder presented him with a calendar bound in blue paper and playfully remarked that payment was to be made after he had attained an eminent position. The book was accepted on these conditions, taken home and memorized.

From afterwards, so the story runs, when the young Prince had been proclaimed king, he remembered the old book-binder, and the conditions on which he received the calendar, and rewarded him liberally. The story may be true or not, but it shows two characteristics that are prominent in His Majesty—kindness and a good memory.

The young Prince received the usual classical Chinese education imparted in the private schools. He was fond of books and made good progress in his studies. The names of three of his teachers are given, the first was of the name of Pyon; the second from the literary province of Chong-chung and his name was Ko Suk. The third teacher was a man of the Yi family, with the title of Chosun, probably a Bachelor's degree, was with the Prince for a longer time than the other two, and made a deeper and more lasting impression upon him. His Majesty was later recognized in appointing him a eunuch, his oldest son was given the degree of 'Ja Kwa, or Great Degree, and his second son that of 'Syo Kwa, or Smaller Degree.

Many pleasant stories are told of the king as a boy. It is said he was fond of sports, was a general favorite among his playmates among whom were included all the boys of the vicinity, and that he was a popular leader among them.

During his minority his father awayed the scepter as Regent, well earning the description given him by a native writer, that he had "bowels of iron and a heart of stone," and he ruled with such vigor for a period of ten years, by the year Kappa until Kappa, that his name is by no means forgotten even to this day. The young king, who he had his hair put up in the topknot and at the same time, a matter of course, put on the hat, was not married when he became the adopted son of Queen Dowager Cho; it is stated by some that for eight months, and by others for thirteen, the Queen Dowager held supreme power. The young king was married in 1898 (Pyungin) to Princess Min, the only daughter of Min Chi Kwi, who was given, after the accession of the Queen, the posthumous title of the Yo Sung Ja Won Kun—Prince of the City of Yung.

His Majesty was born in the year Shinai, 9th Moon and 25th day, and was therefore about a year older than his husband, the King. Her family was of high degree, but her father was not wealthy and in fact never held any high office and did some years before his daughter was selected as the Queen, the posthumous title of the Yo Sung Ja Won Kun—Prince of the City of Yung. His Majesty was born in the year Shinai, 9th Moon and 25th day, and was therefore about a year older than his husband, the King. Her family was of high degree, but her father was not wealthy and in fact never held any high office and did some years before his daughter was selected as the Queen, the posthumous title of the Yo Sung Ja Won Kun—Prince of the City of Yung.

At a great while after she became Queen, the relations between her and her father-in-law became unfriendly and from that time forward he was in a great measure excluded from any participation in governmental business and never emerged, except at short intervals in some of the troubles which have occurred during the reign. In fact, he has been a kind of storm petrel, making his appearance and getting to the front only when there has been trouble and disorder in the country.

The late Queen had received a good education, from an eastern point of view, before her marriage and afterward became a great student and is said to have been the best scholar in the Chinese idiograph of any woman in Korea before the end of any in the East.

The Tai Won Kun, who is the King's father, during his reign, His Majesty, when he assumed the reins of power, which his father according to all reports was loathe to resign, occupied the Chong Duk Kung or Eastern Palace, for a period of four years after which

he moved into the Kyong Pok Kung. This tower had the reputation of being an unlucky abode, so that, after several years, the Royal Family moved back again into the Eastern Palace where they were during the exile of 1894. In 1885 the King, on account of the unpleasant association of the previous year, again changed to the Kyong Pok Kung, only leaving it in 1895 for a short time. It is one of the strange coincidences that Her Majesty should meet her violent death in the very home she had mistreated for some years and which was erected by one whom she had little reason to love.

It is foreign to the object of this article to enter into any details as to the nature of the late Queen, or as to the stirring events which have occurred during the reign of His Majesty, this being intended as a brief sketch, personal, rather than otherwise, of the King.

His Majesty is, as compared with the ordinary Korean, rather under size, being about five feet three or four inches high. His face is handsome; when composed, the expression is somewhat placid, but when engaged in conversation, it brightens into a kind and pleasing smile. His voice is pleasant, well modulated and he speaks rapidly and distinctly. In talking, he is vivacious and speaks with nervous energy.

The King has always been very accessible to foreigners. Many audiences have been extended not only to the diplomatic representatives on his birthdays and other national holidays or public occasions, but also to unofficial residents and to distinguished visitors to the Capital. But little ceremony is required at such audiences. The person going to audience is accompanied, as a rule by a Court chamberlain or an interpreter, who are of course dressed in Court costume, with the curious winged hats peculiar to Korea, and is received in a plain room. On entering the room, the chamberlain kneels in the most appropriate oriental fashion, but the guests are expected and required to make only the three bows customary in oriental royal receptions. Usually His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, receives with his father and holds more or less conversation with the guest.

At these audiences, His Majesty is generally dressed in a white silk coat, very heavily embroidered with gold and silver, and with trousers in Turkish style either colored or white. He sometimes wears the gossamer hat similar to those worn by his subjects on the streets, but at other times appears in the simple cap of the scholar which is a band of fine horse hair or six inches broad or high, opened at the top, and having four or more sharp triangular points His Majesty is, in the most appropriate oriental fashion, but the guests are expected and required to make only the three bows customary in oriental royal receptions. Usually His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, receives with his father and holds more or less conversation with the guest.

While the Korean has a phonetic alphabet of twenty-five letters, which is one of the most simple and perfect in the world, in the official papers and records, and in the standard literature of the country, and in correspondence between educated persons, the Chinese characters or ideographs are used. The use of these Chinese characters, which bearing Korean and not Chinese names, are sometimes written in the English in Great Uman as the Latin did to the English in Great Uman several centuries ago. His Majesty will converse in both Chinese characters and Uman and from the Korean point of view, is highly educated. It has been and still is his habit to keep in his suite scholars and historians who read to him and consult with him often. He is said to be more conversant with the history of his own country, both modern and ancient, than any other monarch in the Kingdom. The Royal library is quite extensive and he has it from Korean officials that whenever any question as to old customs or the past arises among the Ministers, they refer to His Majesty who can point with unerring precision to the reign and particulars of any historical event. His Majesty speaks none of the languages of the neighboring countries.

Notionally the Government of Korea is an absolute monarchy, all power being vested in His Majesty. There is no written or unwritten constitution, no Parliament or Congress, and all the laws are promulgated as Edicts of the King. His word and will are law. In all governments, no matter how absolute or despotic, the ruler is necessarily governed and restrained by old customs and traditions. This of course obtains in Korea, but perhaps to a less extent than in any other Asiatic country. His Majesty's duties are extremely arduous, superintending and overseeing every branch of the government. Indeed the criticism is sometimes heard that he pays too much attention to details and undertakes to do, in looking over every thing, more than any mortal can find time to perform. In a word, His Majesty's government is essentially personal. His Majesty does most of his official work at night, and the sessions with his Ministers, Advisers and other officers are frequently continued until dawn or later.

His Majesty is progressive and is evidently not imbued with the ideas—may we say prejudices—which are prevalent in most parts of the East, against western people, institutions and customs. He is most interested in educational matters, and material advance has been made in this direction within the last few years. There is a Minister of Education as well as a Vice-Minister and these are influential members of the Cabinet. Public schools, where reading and writing, in both Chinese characters and native Uman, as well as geography, arithmetic, history and so forth are taught, have been established in Seoul and in various other parts of the country. In addition to these, there are separate schools maintained in Seoul, at public expense, for teaching the English, French, Russian and Japanese languages. There is also a school of Law connected with the Law Department and a Normal school, where teachers are fitted for their work. The establishment and maintenance for the last ten years of the Royal Government Hospital in the Capital under the sole supervision of foreign physicians and to which people resort from all parts of the country to get the benefit of foreign medicine, surgery and medical skill, may also be mentioned in this connection.

In religion the King, like most of his subjects, is a Confucianist. If Confucianism can be called a religion. He observes like them the rites and ceremonies at the shrines and before the tablets of his ancestors. In the strict sense of the term there is no state or national religion. Tolerance in religious matters has marked the reign of His Majesty. While, during the reign of the Tai Won Kun, Christians were rigorously persecuted, and in 1866 thousands of Catholic Korean Christians were cruelly slaughtered and two French Bishops and other French priests executed, nothing of this kind has occurred since His Majesty assumed the reins of power. On the contrary, not only has no such been interfered with, but on more occasions than one, the King has given distinct and direct encouragement to missionaries, or as he terms them, "teachers." And on the occasion of an audience accorded to Bishop Bende of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the beginning of 1905, His Majesty not only expressed his appreciation of the good work done by them and thanks of the same, but spoke those memorable words which the churches cannot and must not forget, "Send more teachers."

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

H. J. LINDEMAN'S
"CAWARRA"
CLARETS AND HOCKS.PER CASE 12 BOTTLES ... \$15.00
" 24-1/2 " ... 1.00

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY OF THESE WINES IS GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The disposition of the King is kindly and amiable. All bear testimony to this. He is certainly a merciful ruler, and sincerely desirous of the welfare and advancement of his country. While not regarded by the Koreans with the religious veneration with which the subjects of some of the other countries of Asia regard their rulers—while no one claims that he is a descendant of a Sun Goddess, or is the Son of Heaven, or has divine attributes, there can be no doubt that he is universally beloved by the people. He is looked upon as the father of the whole people as the Queen was, during her lifetime, recognized as the mother. We hear frequent complaints against some of the Ministers and other officials, but the people have nothing but kind words and affectionate regard for their King.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, July 22nd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

LARCENY.
Richard Simmonds, assistant manager of the Bull View Hotel, was charged with the larceny of £38.10. Defendant appeared with a day's taking from the bar till last week, and on Saturday approached Detective Sergeant Willden and asked him to "have a drink." As the detective happened to be on the lookout for him, Simmonds was arrested. After hearing the evidence his Worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE TERROR OF ABERDEEN.
A little old woman residing at Aberdeen appeared before the Court to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour. Yesterday the police were summoned to the house of her husband to remove the man from the clutches of his wife. She is stated to be such a virago that her husband cannot live with her, but on separating he is granted her a liberal allowance. This, however, does not appear to go far and periodically, when she is short of money, she visits his house and assaults him. Yesterday she was throwing pork chops at him when the police intervened.

Inspector Dymond told his Worship that the woman was "the terror of Aberdeen," and gave the police no end of trouble. Not only did she frequently assault her husband, but anyone else who thwarted her.

His Worship bound the defendant over in the sum of £100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

BEFORE MR. G. N. GORME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Sergeant Macdonald presented a collier, whom he arrested in Wellington Street on Saturday, for being in unlawful possession of a roll of canvas. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

AN UNPAYERABLE WAGER.
On Sunday morning a collier made a wager with a friend in a mess at Station Street, Yau-mat, that he would dress in women's attire and walk as far as the Yau-mat market. In consideration of his accomplishing this feat he was to receive twenty cents' worth of something. The clothing was procured and dined by the venturesome collier, who also strung large earrings to his ears and wore jade-stone bangles on his wrists. Shortly after leaving his house he was the centre of an angry and excited crowd which was so large by the time he reached the market that it attracted the attention of the police. He got up and was admired by Sergeant Appleton. When the sergeant found it his duty to arrest him for being in a disorderly manner. When his Worship heard the story he imposed a fine of \$10.

A NEGLIGENT CONTRACTOR.
Sanitary Inspector Ollan presented a contractor for not carrying out drainage work for the last improved by him. Defendant according to the approved plan. Defendant was convicted and fined \$50, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.
The suspicious movements of a Chinaman in the Central District on Sunday attracted the attention of a police constable who detained and searched him. The native was found to be in possession of 45 counterfeit coins, and was arrested. On appearing before his Worship he stated that the money was given him by another person to take change of, and if he was allowed to search, he thought he could find him. Defendant was remanded in police custody, and he will be given an opportunity to find his friend.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—
On the 22nd at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the Loochoos, and is little changed elsewhere.
A depression, probably a typhoon is situated to the S.E. of the Loochoos. It appears to be moving slowly towards N.W. at present.
A second centre may develop to the South of Hongkong, in the low pressure trough lying over the N. part of the Chi Sea.
Fresh to strong N.E. and E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the Chi Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
South coast of China between (*) Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Loochoos South coast of China between (*) Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan (*) N.E. and E. winds, fresh or strong; squally, showery.

EXTRACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

COLONIES AND THE SUEZ CANAL.
Sir H. Vincent asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he had considered the desirability of offering to the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, of New Zealand, of India, of Ceylon, of the Straits Settlements, of Hongkong, of Natal, and of Mauritius, at the current market rate, a proportion of the shares in the Suez Canal Company acquired for the United Kingdom by the late Earl of Beaconsfield, in consideration of the interest in that waterway of those Governments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—No, Sir, I do not think it would be practicable to act upon the suggestion.

Sir H. Vincent.—Can the right hon. gentleman say how much the shares purchased by Lord Beaconsfield have increased in value?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—No, Sir, not without notice.

NEW ARMY SCHEME.
On the report stage of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill in the House of Commons Mr. Haldane offered his promised statement with regard to the fate of the Militia. The announcement was made upon an amendment of Mr. Arnold Forster to exclude that arm of the proposed Territorial force, and, as had been anticipated, the Secretary for War practically adopted the suggestion on the subject put forward by Mr. Balfour last week. Mr. Haldane explained that he could meet the suggestion without altering one line of the bill; it was simply a question of organisation. The following points appear from the speech:

The scheme of the bill is to put behind each of the six regiments in England and Scotland, and the eight Irish regiments, a third battalion primarily to supply drafts.

In the case of Ireland, twelve battalions are organised behind the third battalions, primarily to furnish units.

Now, in addition to these twelve, fifteen more are to be organised for England and Scotland, making twenty-seven units for lines of communication and for reliefs—available also for drafts in case of necessity.

They will be behind and independent of the third battalions, and they will probably serve as fourth battalions to contain territorial regiments. There are 124 Militia battalions in the United Kingdom at the present time, and of these we take 101 battalions.

In the place of the 124 there will be 191 Regular battalions, of which seventy-four will have establishments of 500 and twenty-seven of 800.

But these Militia battalions thus become part of the organisation of the Regular Army. We do all we can to preserve, as far as possible, their traditions, names, and colours.

The Militia battalions will, Phoenix-like, in the form of third and fourth battalions. Mr. Haldane's statement was regarded as exceedingly satisfactory under the circumstances, and Mr. Balfour was much applauded for the intervention which had secured so important an alteration in the Territorial Army scheme. The effect of the change is that the Militia will not only continue to exist, but become part of the Regular Army.

THE MILDAD.
Mr. Trevelyan (York, W. R. Eland) asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether the Lord Chamberlain had yet taken any steps to withdraw his prohibition of *The Mildad*.

Mr. Gladstone (Leeds, W.)—he Lord Chamberlain informs me that, having taken the matter into his careful consideration, he has felt justified in deciding in the circumstances now obtaining to withdraw the prohibition.

Mr. G. D. Faber (York)—May I ask whether the prohibition is unconditionally withdrawn?

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes, Sir.
Sir G. Parker (Oxford, W.)—May I ask whether the showings of the Lord Chamberlain's mind does not seem to traverse the statement he once made in this House that he was not an agricultural labourer? (Laughter, and cries of "Order.")

No answer was given.
Mr. Sturges (Leeds, W.)—Has any compensation been paid to any persons or companies for the loss incurred by them?

Mr. Gladstone.—No, Sir.
Mr. Pike-Paese (Dorchester)—Is it not a fact that *The Mildad* music has been played regularly by Japanese bands lately on warships?

No answer was given.
Mr. W. Redmond (Clare, F.)—Is it contemplated to pay any compensation to those persons and companies who have undoubtedly lost money owing to the prohibition of this play?

Mr. Gladstone.—I have already answered in the negative.

Mr. W. Redmond.—It is very wrong. (Laughter.)

THE FUTURE OF BILLINGSGATE.

The interesting question of the present accommodation at Billingsgate Fish Market, involving a suggestion that it should be removed to another site, was last month before the Billingsgate and Leaden Hall Market Committees at the Guildhall. The chairman, Mr. McEwen Swill, explained that the inquiry was held in conformity with a communication from the Court of Common Council requesting the consideration of a reference to Parliament in the matter. Considerable divergences of opinion existed as to adequacy of the accommodation of the market, and the question had arisen of the expediency of removing it to Stewards. The inquiry would take into consideration also the question of the approach to the market and improvement of the arrangements as regards the delivery of fish to Billingsgate by railway and other vans and transfer to fishmongers' carts. The chairman of the Fish Trade Association said that body were of opinion that the market should not be moved. Resolutions of the association were read to the effect that the removal would be a public calamity and an irreparable injury to the fishing industry. Steps should rather be taken with a view to providing satisfactory police supervision for dealing with the existing traffic and improved water-side facilities.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not secured for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISILA.

DURING my Temporary Absence from this Port Mr. Y. SHIB. YA will take Charge of the Office of the above named Company.

T. MATSUKI, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907. 10-07

LOST.

ONE IRISH TERRIER (DOG), Brown and white, answering by the name of Pat. Finders will be rewarded, if necessary, by returning same to—

COMPRESSOR DEPARTMENT, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., or to Nos. 11 and 12, Seymour Terrace, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907. 12-40

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 a.m., on the 26th July, 1907.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. T. CARTER, Lt. Col., A.P.D., H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12-41

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S.H. Balan, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 11-08

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE,"

Captain McDougall, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about THURSDAY, the 15th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12-36

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCH,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at this risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. 12-37

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—

Epitomes of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

China Tea and Preference.

War Books.

Hollow reforms.

Doctors disagree.

Korean Intrigue.

Colonial Parcelmania.

China Magna Charta.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.

Supreme Court.

Civil servants Salaries.

Hongkong Lunatic Asylums.

Medical Officer's Report.

Hongkong Hospital.

Report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Typhoon Relief Fund.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Sir Matthew Nathan.

Hongkong School.

Hongkong Chinese Criticized.

Sunday Morning Censorship.

Death of Mr. John Dodd.

Water Return.

Canton.

Eye Disease among Chinese.

The Deported Emperor of Korea.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 32.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 11-08

N.T.C. TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 23rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12-24

S.S. "SILAZIE,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London as a.s. "Charente," and "Medoa" from Havre as a.s. "Medoa," from Bordeaux as a.s. "Ville d'Urie" in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 29th July, 1907, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in before or on the 29th July, 1907, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 29th July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12-02

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 70-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

If broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12-38

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS" (Firewood, Lime, White, Charcoal, etc., etc.) from the 1st August, 1907, to H.M. DOCKYARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 25th July, 1907.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

Markings, 25th July 1907. 12-23

倉貨 KUNG YIK GODOWNS. 益公

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, Street

Tong Tsui, Praya West, on (M. Lot Nos. 204 to 205), formerly known as the Po On Godowns—the lease for which having expired—have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favorable rates of interest may be obtained from the undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Agents, The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.,

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 321.

ADDRESS: 31, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 11-07

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 11-06

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th instant to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents, for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 12th July, 1907. 12-05

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on THURSDAY, the 15th August at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12-35

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Certificate No. N.S. 4250, dated

Hongkong 9th July, 1902 for Ten Shares of this Bank numbered 14,321 to 14,330 inclusive registered in the name of CHENG PO CHO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 15th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 4250 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 12-10

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF

LANDED PROPERTY Situate at

CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDRING & BELL, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 9-70

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS.	MIXED STAMPS.
100 for \$0.80	500 for \$3.00
150 " 1.75	1000 " 10.00
200 " 3.50	1500 " 25.00
250 " 5.75	2000 " 35.00
275 " 9.00	3000 " 55.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POST CARDS and other Philatelic Collectables invited.

GRACA & CO., 1145 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆 庚申 年 十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 to 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 34TH YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1903. 18-41

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,

have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 4-7

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TWO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 283 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 65,000 SQUARE FT. 39 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENNWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 11-06

TO LET

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" Caine Road, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 25 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor's), BEILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 4, ALBANY, No. 8, BEILIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Floor.

No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS (PRAY), furnished. Cheap rent. For September and October.

No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PRAY), No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 11-02

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. "In table for storage of any kind of merchandise."

Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 8-70

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

No. 1, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to— ARATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 4-91

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD. AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street. GREENROOF, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 9-4

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

No. 52, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 51, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 10-03

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY. LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 8a, 9a, 9c and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 9-09

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

"CHURUB VILLAS" a fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— ARATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 8-60

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 9-2

TO LET.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPASSOR'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 10-07

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 8-00

TO LET.

No. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shaheen, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 9-1

TO LET.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 3,750,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Anping, Fuchow, Keelung, Swatow, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VEXES ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be on application.
D. TOWDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 842

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.
CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND Gold \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000
HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
Branches and Agents all over the World.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.
Branches and Agents all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 4 " " " "
For 3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT, Manager.
Hongkong 1st January, 1907. 1239

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE 11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.
A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shollin, Esq.,
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. R. Leemann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1863.
Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund Fl. 1,825,550.19 (21,357,757)
HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoe, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.
CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.
BANKERS:
The Williams & Wessels Bank, London.
The Swiss Bankverein, Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escomptes de Paris.
Berlin: Deutsche Bank.
Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Vienna: Union Bank.
Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. do. 6 " 4 " do. 3 " 3 1/2 " do.
J. BOETJE, Manager.
No. 16, Des Vexes Road Central
271

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tainanfu, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.
Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:
KONIGLICHE SBERHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.
DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESellschaft.
DEUTSCHE BANK.
BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft.
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.
ROBERT WARSHAUER & Co.
MENDELSSOHN & Co.
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN.
JACOB S. H. STERN.
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG.
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & Co., Köln.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.
LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESellschaft.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
F. JUNG, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 25

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND 11,550,000
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chfoo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung, Liyang, Mukden, Tientsin, Chang Chun.
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum
" " " 6 " 4 1/2 " "
" " " 3 " 3 1/2 " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. 560

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
RESERVE FUND ... Fl. 5,000,000 (2,417,000)
HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Koba, Radja, (Achene) Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
" do. 6 " 4 1/2 " "
" do. 3 " 3 1/2 " "
J. L. VAN HOUTEN Agent.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. 26

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND 21,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £800,000
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. do. 6 " 3 1/2 " do. 3 " 3 " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID UP 1,520,000
RESERVE FUND 170,000
BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months 4 per cent.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
For 3 " 3 " "
EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

"ALL RED" PIONEER.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ON THE EMPIRE ROUTE.
"You are really the originator of the 'All Red' scheme, are you not, Sir Charles?"
"Yes," replied Sir Charles Tupper, "I think I may claim to be that."
The veteran Canadian statesman—he is within a few weeks of his eighty-sixth birthday—has been on a year's visit to his daughter in England. He returns to Canada in August. A representative of the "Daily Graphic" had a talk with him the other day on the proposed subsidized All British route from England, through Canada, to Australia and New Zealand.
"I not only have had it at heart," continued Sir Charles, "but when I was High Commissioner for Canada in London I arranged with Mr. Chamberlain, who was then Colonial Secretary, the establishment of a fast service between Great Britain and Canada. Canada was to contribute a subsidy of £150,000 a year, and Great Britain 275,000 a year. Later, when I was Prime Minister of Canada, my Government arranged a contract with the Allan Line for a 20 knot service on those terms. It was to run to Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter. I carried the vote for the authority to make that contract unanimously in the House of Commons of Canada, and all that was required was an Order in Council from the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen. He refused to sign it."
"Why?"
"There was no possible excuse for refusing to carry out a contract that had the unanimous support of Parliament. Had the Governor-General discharged his duty on that occasion, the fast service would have been in operation by May 1st, 1898. I wrote to my successor in the Premiership, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, pointing out the importance of securing the ratification of the contract. It was in vain. He refused to believe that better terms could be obtained and did not carry out my suggestion. The increased price of shipping which occurred shortly afterwards made it impossible to obtain anything like as favorable a contract, and the matter has, therefore, practically remained in abeyance till the present time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier called upon me when he was here for the Imperial Conference, and said he was going to bring it forward and we knew what was going to happen."

"And what was your scheme on the Pacific side?"
"We were prepared to subsidize an improved service to Australia. The Imperial Government contributed £45,000 and we contributed £15,000 a year to the line of steamers between Vancouver and Japan and China. I arranged that subsidy with Mr. Goschen when I was High Commissioner, and it is existing to-day. I remember his saying, 'Sir Charles, I may tell you have convinced me that we ought to pay it; but it would be impossible for me to go to the House of Commons with that proposition.' Well, I said, 'you know I have better than I do, but I am sure if you show them they could reach Yokohama in half the time required by the Suez route they will support you.' Mr. Goschen did it, and the only criticism heard in the House was that they ought to have given a larger sum and got a more frequent service."

"Do you contemplate now a 25 knot service to Australia?"
"Not on the Pacific. Nobody proposes that speed. It would not be feasible."
"Have you estimated the cost of the whole thing?"
"It will require probably a million sterling a year, contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. I look upon it as a very important matter to a very large portion of the Empire to make Canada the point of communication between Europe and America. Canada has the great advantage over the United States of being much nearer to Europe and having good steam coal both on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. San Francisco has to get its coal from Vancouver. The Imperial Government would have much greater justification for establishing a service to a Canadian port than to a foreign port, at present. With a twenty-four or twenty-five knot service from England to Canada a saving of twenty-four hours or more would be effected in the transmission of mails and passengers."

"Not only would Europe and North America thus be brought into the most direct communication, but, with an adequate service on the Pacific, the time now occupied from Great Britain to Japan and China, as well as to Australia and New Zealand, would be materially lessened. And everything that promotes easier and more direct communication between the various parts of the Empire must have an important effect in tending to consolidate the Empire."

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.
SUCCESSION SUPERSTITION IN THE COMMONS.
The House of Commons was occupied for the whole of the afternoon on June 7th with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and at the end of five hours' debate practically no progress had been made. The history of this Bill is well known. It has been before Parliament times without number, and has never failed to pass its second reading in the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority. It has even been accepted by the House of Lords more than once, but on the occasions when it has passed the Lords obstruction has prevented its success in the Commons. This year the prospects of the Bill appeared to be particularly favorable. Sir W. Brampton Gordon, who is in charge of it, won the first place in the ballot for private members' Bills at the beginning of the Session. The second reading was carried on the earliest date possible, and the Bill was referred to a Grand Committee. The debates in that Committee were protracted owing to the persistent opposition of a small group of High Churchmen, who regarded the Bill as an infringement of canonical law. It finally emerged with many amendments that had been in order to conciliate opponents. On June 7 the Bill came before the House on Report, and was met at once with a motion that it should be referred back to a Select Committee. The debate on this motion was almost awfully obstructive, and a little before two o'clock the speaker granted that it should be so. It was carried by 173 to 27. The majority was composed not only of Liberals but of a considerable sprinkling of Tories: the minority consisted of the Anglican group above referred to and a handful of Irish Nationalists. After this division another was taken to decide the question that the Bill should not be referred back, and then the opponents of the Bill proceeded to move various new clauses with the object of keeping the debate going till five o'clock. Sir W. Brampton Gordon was very courteous and patient in dealing with his antagonists, and there were no incidents of importance in the debate—only a dull trickle of talk by members who showed their object by their continual glances towards the clock. Occasionally a division was taken as a chance to the monotony of debate. At five o'clock the discussion automatically came to an end, and the proposed new clauses to the Bill had not then been all disposed of, so that the body of the Bill was still untouched. Considerable indignation was expressed in the Lobby at the persistency with which an small group of members had

obstructed a Bill so often accepted in principle by Parliament, and among Liberals it was urged that the Government should be asked to take up the Bill and force it through the House, either by sitting all night or by sitting on a Saturday.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Sir Edward Grey's announcement that it is the intention of the Government to withdraw from the Brussels Sugar Convention next year—so far, at any rate, as the so-called penal clauses are concerned—has been criticised in some quarters as inconsistent with the Free Trade principles of the Liberal party. Happily we are not concerned to defend Liberal consistency; but from the point of view of the interests of England the step now announced is probably a wise one. Sugar is not only an important article of food, but it is also the raw material of a number of important British industries, and it is common ground, both for Free Traders and with Tariff Reformers that raw materials ought not to be taxed. The more cheaply we can obtain our raw materials the more can we expand our industries. To us, as Englishmen, it does not matter whether the sugar we buy from abroad is cheapened by foreign industrial enterprises or by foreign bounties. It is not for us to grumble if foreign countries choose to tax themselves for our benefit. The only question that arises on the other side is the question of the West Indian producer. This would be a serious question if the United Kingdom were the main market for West Indian sugar, or if there were no other more profitable industries in the West Indies. But the bulk of West Indian sugar goes either to the United States or to Canada, and the West Indies have already discovered that their economic salvation depends much more on fruit and cotton than on sugar, says the Daily Graphic.

Reuters' Agency learns that it does not necessarily follow from Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons that the British Government intends to denounce the Sugar Convention. This suggestion made by Great Britain is that she shall be exempted from certain clauses of the Convention. Such a course, it is pointed out, has been followed in the case of other parties to the Convention. The Permanent International Sugar Commission has concluded its labours. The British delegate submitted a proposal on behalf of his Government. He stated that the British Government could not remain a party to the International Union under the conditions prescribed by the Brussels Convention. Great Britain found the provision imposing countervailing duties on bounty paid sugar too onerous for her. As was known, he added, this provision was tantamount in Great Britain to a pure and simple prohibition of bounty paid sugar. The Commission, not being empowered to consider the admissibility of the British Government's proposal, suspended its labours till July to give the States concerned time to decide whether, and to what extent, it would be advisable to consult the Commission regarding the reply to be made to the British Government.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the sole Agents. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., 144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt
You will be thankful when you become acquainted with Abbey's Salt, for you will find it pleasant and effective. Abbey's Salt conquers headache, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, and all troubles that come from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels. When you do become acquainted with Abbey's Salt, you will probably be sorry you didn't know about it sooner.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.
The Abbey Fruit Saline Co., Ltd., 144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.
10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.
SECURITIES issued by PARIS European Govts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns.
To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.
CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.
1013

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.
EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.
PRICES MODERATE.
A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 39

The Finest Scotch Oats
deprived of every particle of HUSK and FIBRE
combined with PLASMON
(the concentrated nourishment of fresh milk).
Only four minutes' boiling required, to make DELICIOUS PORRIDGE
PLASMON OATS 6d. per packet.
83-2

Have You Considered
how very many serious illnesses develop from small ailments? The digestive and secretory organs become slightly deranged, and unless the cause is removed, the trouble becomes aggravated, and lasting sickness is almost certain to follow. The secret of good health is to right the wrong in its early stages, and no better corrective is known than
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
By their specific action on the stomach, liver and kidneys, they assist those organs to perform their proper functions, and so restore normal condition. Don't wait until you are really ill, but when you feel out of sorts, take BEECHAM'S PILLS, the handy remedy of the house. REMEMBER that in taking BEECHAM'S PILLS you are not trying an experiment. They are, and have been for many years, the only Family Medicine in innumerable healthy homes. With a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS handy you have a ready relief without risk.
Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors in China. In boxes, price 6d., 1/4 and 2/6.

SECOND HAND TYPEWRITERS.
SELECTION OF VARIOUS MARKS
AT
PRICES RANGING FROM \$50 UPWARDS.
PURCHASERS WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF
CHANGING FOR OLIVER'S WITHIN NINE MONTHS.
When full amount paid for Second Hand Machines will be deducted from Price of New Machine.
OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.
1, PRINCE'S BUILDING.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. 1055

NEW LABEL FOR WATSON'S "E" WHISKY
NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER "E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO STAINED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK. THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.
1147

WATSON'S "E" WHISKY
QUALITY
WATSON'S
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
Scotch Whisky
H. Watson & Co. LIMITED.
HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER "E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO STAINED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK. THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.
1147

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HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Arcturion*, with the English mail of the 28th June, left Singapore on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 9.30 p.m., and may be expected here on Thursday, the 25th inst., at about 10 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 28th May and the parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the night of the 19th of June, and for despatch overland on the early morning of the 20th of June.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sumatras and Sourabaya	Hilary	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Yokohama	Amoy	Tuesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Sourabaya	Yfina Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Ernest Simons	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 P.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Singapore and Colombo	Spry	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Singapore	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tan	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Huang	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	Spry	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Quinhone and Tourane	Amoy	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Phanang	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Anping	Fukushima Maru	Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tyobato	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Hanoi	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow	Prithvi	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Aratona Apca	Wednesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Kyo Maru	Wednesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow	Huang	Wednesday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Singapore	Shanghai	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Gregory Apca	Friday, 26th, Noon.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Yuenang	Friday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and San Francisco	Empire	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Tianjin, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Rubi	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Delta	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Taiwan	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kuang	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Taiwan	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Minnesota	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Prime Lady	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
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Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Taiwan	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kuang	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Taiwan	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Minnesota	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Ohingtu	Saturday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Tikini	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Hongkong Maru	Tuesday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Monteagle	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Prime Waldemar	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.

Mails for "CANTON," "WUCHOW" and "SAMSHUI" will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

A Mail for MACAO is despatched per s.s. *Sui An* on week-days at 7.30 a.m. on Sundays the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for "KONKONG" and "KUMKONG" are closed every weekday at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 8 a.m.

No mail is despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters (Postal Guide 121).

Letters to "KOROMOND" and "KUMKONG" are closed every weekday at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 8 a.m.

Registration.—Correspondence can be registered for mails to Europe, Canada, and America up to one hour before the time of closing. With a late fee of 10 cents, registered articles for despatch by the "C" packets will be accepted up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing that ordinary mail. Registered mails to Shanghai, Japan, Straits, and India, Manila and Australia, by other than contract packets close half an hour before the ordinary mail, and to the coast ports up to a quarter of an hour before the ordinary mail.

SUN PILSENER BEER

STANDS UNRIVALLED

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE HOTELS AND CLUBS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Sole Agents—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON	DATE
LONDON	July 22nd
Telegraphic Transfer	2.24
Bank Bills, on demand	2.24
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2.24
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2.24
Credits, at 4 months sight	2.24
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	2.24
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.53
Credits, at 60 days sight	1.54
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.64
Bank, on demand	1.65
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.64
Bank, on demand	1.65
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	7.21
Private, 30 days sight	7.31
ON HONGKONG	
On demand—Pescos—108	
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand—1.33	
ON HATYONG	
On demand—4.4 p.m.	
ON SAIGON	
On demand—4.4 p.m.	
ON BANGKOK	
On demand—6.71	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, 1st tal.	\$47.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31.4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cents pieces 88.50 discount.

Hongkong 20 " " 8.30

" 10 " " 8.40

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The *Apurva* str. *Lighting* from Calcutta left Singapore on 18th July a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Indo-China* str. *Fookang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 18th July, and may be expected here on or about 25th July.

The *Indo-China* str. *Laiang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 18th July, and may be expected here on or about 25th July.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver a.m. on Tuesday the 9th July for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on Tuesday the 2nd July at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The I.G.M. str. *P. R. Luitpold* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 2nd July left Colombo on the 14th July p.m., and may be expected here on or about 25th July.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sailed from Yokohama on 18th July, and is due here on the 27th July.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The J.C.J. str. *Lijn str. Tyboda* left Macassar for this port on the 14th July, and may be expected here to-day.

The Japanese str. *Kashima Maru* left Moji on 17th July for this port, and is due here to-day.

The G.N.S.S. Co. str. *Minacota* left Shanghai for this port on Saturday 20th July at 3 a.m., and is expected here to-day.

The Ben Line str. *Bendloch* from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 17th July for this port.

The str. *Ghaesi* from Liverpool and Glasgow left Singapore on 19th July, and is due here on the 25th July.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kawachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 19th July, and is expected here on the 25th July.

The str. *Monmouthshire* left Singapore on Thursday the 18th July, and is due here on or about Thursday the 25th July at noon.

The J.C.J. str. *Lijn str. Tyboda* left Moji via Amoy for this port on the 18th July, and may be expected here on or about the 25th July.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Saxonia*, from Singapore, Capt. Engelhardt.

Per *Shanghai*, from Shanghai, do. Mr. J. S. Tonkin.

Per *Aratona Apca*, from Calcutta, do. Mr. J. W. Walle.

Per *Gregory Apca*, from Yokohama, Mr. & Mrs. Gregory.

Per *Empire*, from Kobe, Mr. & Mrs. Master Sergeant, Mr. von Zuylen, Miss Morris, Miss MacKintosh, The Hon. Miss V. Greille, Per *Bahama*, for Hongkong, from Messrs. Messrs. C. M. Kow, H. F. Ford, F. H. and J. de Larnaz, from Port Said, Miss Ford, from Singapore, Miss Polgahome, from Saigon, Miss Parry, Thos. Messrs. Leoni, Carpentier, Huet, from Saigon, from Messrs. Messrs. Freiche, Miss Poncia, Miss Fabre, Messrs. Tambun, Pannetier, Rozier, H. A. Messrs. Tambun, Mount, Delord, Renaud, Frail, Maubian and Pillion, from Colombo, Miss Okolot, from Singapore, Syed A. C. Akagott, Mr. Dolloney, from Saigon, Miss Tard, D'Amber, Miss C. Pizzone, and Mad. Green, for Kobe, from Messrs. Miss Funch, Miss Kushiaki, from Singapore, Mr. & Mrs. Tatematsu and infant, and Miss Gomi, for Yokohama, from Colombo, Mr. Spencer, Miss Boudousky, from Saigon, Miss Govin.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, from Yokohama, do. for Hongkong, Dr. J. W. Hartley, Lieut. Station, Capt. Butcher, Messrs. Y. Watanabe, R. Makabaya, K. Kagiyama, W. E. Mole, R. Surt, P. Tettamanti, Messrs. D. Martuo, Mattal, Ding, Dugumal, Marishi, and Zisler, for Port Said, Mr. & Mrs. D. Bourge and 4 infants, for Messrs. Messrs. J. Dempsey, Bouis, Bano, R. P. Lamah, A. Vonkler, Meunier, Bourlier, Botton, G. Welburn, Le V. Maké, Delaballe, Ricard, Bonin, Holme, Courts and Polk, from Kobe, for Colombo, Mr. Gheest, for Messrs. Mr. L. Joseph, from Yokohama, for Colombo, Mr. D. H. eper, for Messrs. Messrs. G. Walker, Ding, Rothwell, Macdonald and Co., for Hongkong, Dr. J. W. Hartley, Lieut. Station, Capt. Butcher, Messrs. Y. Watanabe, R. Makabaya, K. Kagiyama, W. E. Mole, R. Surt, P. Tettamanti, Messrs. D. Martuo, Mattal, Ding, Dugumal, Marishi, and Zisler, for Port Said, Mr. & Mrs. D. Bourge and 4 infants, for Messrs. Messrs. J. Dempsey, Bouis, Bano, R. P. Lamah, A. 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